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Miscellaneous.

For the Press.

LINES.

The honey-breath of Spring time
Is floating in the air—
Dew-drops, like tears, glisten,
In the flowerets' eyes, so fair—
The Day-God drives his chariot
Thro' a mellow mass of blue,
And shines with golden lustre
On the world so green and new—
The fairy woodland songsters
Shake from their little throats,
Songs, of the sweetest music—
Trills, on the highest notes.
And while the earth thus changes,
'Tis telling us, that we—
With all of life's reverses—
Glide to *Eternity*.

J. H. B.

SALEM, N. C.

[From the Baltimore Transcript.]

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

We publish the following communication from a correspondent at New Bedford, as it contains an expression of the opinion of the most eloquent of the extreme abolitionists on the present aspect of political affairs:

* * * * * * *

"But I am sorry that a gun should be fired at Fort Sumter, or that a gun should be fired from it, for this reason: The administration at Washington does not know its time. Here are a series of States girdling the Gulf, who think that their peculiar institutions require that they should have a separate government. They have a right to decide that question without appealing to you or me. A large body of people, sufficient to make a nation, have come to the conclusion that they will have a government of a certain form. Who denies them the right? Standing with the principles of '76 behind us, who can deny them the right? What is a matter of a few millions of dollars or a few forts? It is a mere drop in the bucket of the great national question. It is theirs just as much as ours. I maintain, on the principles of of '76 that Abe Lincoln has no right to a soldier in Fort Sumpter.

But the question comes secondly, "suppose we had a right to interfere, what is the good out of it?" You may punish South Carolina for going out of the Union. This does not bring her in. You may subdue her by hundreds of thousands of armies. But that does not make her a State.—

There is no longer a Union. It is noting but boy's play. Mr. Jefferson Davis is angry, and Abe Lincoln is mad, and they agree to fight. One, two, or three years hence, if the news of the afternoon is correct, we shall have gone through a war, spent millions, required the death of hundred thousands of men, and be exactly then where they are now—two nations; a little more angry, a little poorer, and a great deal wiser; and that will be the only difference. We may just as well settle it now as then.

You cannot go through Massachusetts and recruit men to bombard Charleston and New Orleans. The Northern mind will not bear it. You never can make such a war popular. The first onset can be borne. The telegraph may bring us news that Anderson has bombarded Charleston, and you may rejoice. But the sober second thought of Massachusetts will be "wasteful, unchristian and guilty!" The North never will endorse such a war. Instead of conquering Charleston, you create in Charleston in New England. You stir up sympathy for the South.

Therefore it seems to me that the inauguration of war is not only a violation of principle, but it is a violation of expediency.

To be for disunion in Boston is to be an Abolitionist. To be against disunion is to be an Abolitionist to day in the streets of Charleston. Now that very state of things shows that the civilization of the two States is utterly antagonistic. What is the use of trying to join them? Is Abraham Lincoln capable of making fire and powder lie down in peace? If he can, let him send his army to Fort Sumter and occupy it.

But understand me, I believe in the Union exactly as you do in the future.—This is my proposition: "Go out, gentlemen; you are welcome to your empire—take it." Let them try the experiment of cheating with one hand and idleness with the other. I know that God has written "Bankruptcy" over such an experiment. If you canonade South Carolina, you cannonade her into the sympathy of the world. I do not know *now* but what a majority here is on my side, but I know this, that if the telegraph speaks true to-night, that the guns are echoing around Fort Sumter—that a majority is against us, for it will convert every man into a secessionist.—Besides, there is another fearful element in the problem. There is another terrible consideration. We can then no longer extend to the black race at the South our best sympathy and our best aid.

We stand to-night at the beginning of an epoch which may have the peace or the ruin of a generation in its bosom. Inaugurate war, we know not where it will end. We are in no condition to fight. The South is poor and we are rich. The poor man can do twice the injury to the rich man that the rich can to the poor. Your wealth rides safely on the bosom of the ocean. All New England has its millions afloat. The north whitens every sea with its wealth. The South has no commerce, but she can buy the privateers of every race to prey on yours. It is a dangerous strife when wealth quarrels with poverty.

Driven to despair, the Southern States may be poor and bankrupt; but the poorest man can be a pirate, and as long as New England's tonnage is a third of that of the civilized world, the South can punish New England more than New England can punish her. We provoke a strife in which we are defenceless. If, on the contrary, we hold ourselves to the strife of ideas, if we manifest that strength which despises insult and bides its hour, we are sure to conquer in the end.

I distrust those guns at Fort Sumter.—I do not believe that Abe Lincoln means war. I do not believe in the madness of the Cabinet. Nothing but madness can provoke war with the Gulf States. My suspicion is this: that the administration dares not compromise. It trembles before the five hundred thousand readers of the New York Tribune.

But there is a safe way to compromise. It is this: seem to provoke war, cannonade the forts. What will be the first result? New York commerce is pale with bankruptcy. The affrighted seaboard sees grass growing in its streets. It will start up every man whose livelihood hangs upon trade intensifying him into a compromise. Those guns fired at Fort Sumpter are only to frighten the North into a compromise.

If the Administration provokes bloodshed, it is a trick—nothing else. It is the masterly cunning of the devil of compromise, the Secretary of State. He is not mad enough to let those States rush into battle. He knows that the age of bullets is over. If a gun is fired in waters, it is fired at the wharves of New York, at the bank vaults of Boston, at the money of the North. It is meant to alarm. It is policy, not sincerity. It means concession, and in twelve months you will see this Union reconstructed with a Constitution like that of Montgomery.

New England may indeed never be coerced into a slave confederacy. But when the battles of Abraham Lincoln are ended, and compromises worse than Crittenden's are adopted, New England may claim the right to secede. And as sure as a gun is fired to night at Fort Sumter, within three years from to-day you will see these thirty States gathered under a Constitution twice as damnable as that of 1787. The only hope of liberty is in fidelity to principle, fidelity to peace, fidelity to the slave. Out of that God gives us nothing but hope and brightness. In blood there is sure to be ruin!"

What are Letters of Marque?

This is a question, probably, many would be glad to have a definite answer to just at this time. Letters of Marque are extraordinary commissions granted by public authority, to owners of a vessel, authorizing such vessel to make capture and prize of the persons, ships, and property of the subjects of another nation which has committed injuries, but neglects or refuses to give proper redress therefor. The vessel itself which bears such commission is sometimes called a Letter of Marque.

The term *marque* is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *mearc*; a bound or boundary. Letters of marque and reprisal, as they are more fully termed, signify literally, therefore, commissions authorizing the passing of the frontiers or boundary, for the purpose of taking in return.

In their origin they had reference to specific injuries in capturing, detaining, or witholding the property of individuals in time of peace, and issued only to the party injured, or his agents.

Their issue was not regarded as a declaration of war, though formal hostilities might be the ultimate result. Some consider them "a species of hostility, an imperfect war," but strictly they are not a "breach of the peace" between nations; though a forcible redress of injury is contemplated. The force may not unaptly be likened to a distress for rent, which, in a measure, is a remedy placed in the hands of the injured party—the landlord himself.

It is unnecessary to trace the modification and regulations to which letters of marque have been subjected from their origin to the present day.

Reprisals between nation and nation, as one means of obtaining justice, are of a very ancient origin, and have their foundation in the nature of the relations of different powers. Though not of frequent occurrence now, yet as late as 1834, President Jackson, in his Annual Message, suggested the propriety of resorting to this method of obtaining satisfaction of their claims against France.

Letters of marque and reprisal, however, with reference to operations at sea, were not known till a much later period, when the increase in the number of maritime powers, and the advance of commerce, gave rise to their necessity. In modern practice, they are seldom, if ever, issued until war has been declared, or is in immediate prospect. Merchantmen, in time of war, often deem it advisable to carry larger crews than usual and more or less of an armament, for purposes of defence; and not unfrequently take out letters of marque, with the view, if opportunity offers, to indemnify themselves for the increased risk and expense of a voyage, by taking prizes. Privateers, or vessels fitted out at private expense, for the express purpose of cruising against an enemy's commerce, are commissioned by letters of marque. The term is now applied in a general sense, to the authority under which all lawful private armed ships act.

In the United States, the power of granting letters of marque and reprisal, is vested by the Constitution, in Congress. In the war of 1812, this power was exercised in the Act of June 18, 1812, declaring war, and provision made for the guidance and regulation of parties applying for such commission, and of vessels sailing under them, by the Acts of June 27, 1813, and January 22, 1813. These Acts were temporary in their design, and are now obsolete. Special legislation would be required upon any future occasion which called for a renewed exercise of this power.

It would be a violation of the Neutrality Act of April 20, 1818, for any American vessel to be commissioned as a letter of marque in the service of any foreign power against a nation with whom we are at peace; or for any vessel to be fitted out and armed in any of our ports for the purpose of cruising under letters of marque against a friendly power.

The Fight at Charleston.

It is truly astonishing that in a bombardment of over thirty hours not a life was lost, and it is the more so because the guns were well worked on each side, and fired with great precision. It seems as though science would render even war a harmless amusement.

The character of the forts accounts for all.—Those of South Carolina were mostly of earth and sand, from which no splinters could be torn, and in which a cannon ball could not sink to much depth. It is said that much of this art of constructing forts was learned in the Crimean war. This may be so; but Gen. JACKSON inaugurated this art, if it may be called an art, at New Orleans. His breastworks there were of soft earth, and while his little army slew thousands of the British, his own loss was only seven.

We know it is the popular opinion that JACKSON's fortifications were composed of cotton bales, and we see that the Richmond Dispatch alludes now to "JACKSON's men ensconced behind their cotton bale defences." The truth of history explodes this cotton bales story. A portion of the fortifications was at first constructed of cotton bales, and the first cannon ball that struck one of these bales, knocked it out of place. They were removed, & the soft soil of that land substituted in their place. This is the sum and substance of JACKSON's cotton bale defences.

These cotton bales remind us of the battle at Guilford Court House, though as defences they did not prove engines of destruction as did the fence rails at Guilford. A body of militia there took position behind a rail fence, thinking the fence would be a protection to them. The British opened upon them with their cannon, and whenever a ball struck near the end of a rail, it knocked it out and threw it in a semicircle with great velocity, the rail itself killing ten men where the cannon ball could have killed but one. The militia hastened away from that fence in a hurry, and hereby acted like sensible men.—Thus JACKSON tried the cotton bales, but he found a cannon ball could displace one, and one being displaced they all came down like a pile of bricks. Soft earth, mud and sand are the materials for Forts.—*Raleigh Banner.*

Common Salt.

Common salt unquestionably, of all the different fertilizers now used, has been most frequently denied any value simply as a fertilizer. But all agree on esteeming it most essential for the animal economy. The early German farmers knew its value for sheep, while the Spanish shepherds have used it from the earliest ages. Even Cato, one hundred and fifty years before Christ, recommended it for cattle, and afterwards endorsed the recommendation, so that the theory that stock must be salted frequently is by no means a new one. Prof. James F. Johnson, the great agriculturist, and when living, one of the best authorities on agricultural matters, in speaking of the value of salt, says in one of his works: "The wild buffalo frequents the salt-licks of Northwestern America; the wild animals in the central parts of Southern Africa are a sure prey to the hunter who conceals himself behind a salt-spring; and our domestic cattle run peacefully to the hand that offers them a taste of this delicious luxury. From time immemorial it has been known that without salt man would miserably perish; and among horrible punishments, entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times. Maggots and corruption are spoken of by ancient writers as the distressing symptoms which saltless food engenders, but no ancient or unchemical modern could explain how such sufferings arose. Now we know why the animal craves salt, why it suffers discomfort, and why it ultimately falls into disease if salt is for a time withheld. Upward of half the saline matter of the blood (fifty-seven per cent.) consists of common salt, and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be made properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste."

BLUE BEARD.

WHO HE WAS AND WHAT HE DID.

The nursery of every nursery in Christendom was the fabulous monster veiled in human form. He actually lived, moved and had a being in the fifteenth century; not, however, as a long robed and turbaned Oriental, as the pictures which used to make our blood curdle would lead us to think.

On an eminence which overlooks the little village of Champtoce, near the Loire, stands the imposing ruin of an old feudal castle. Its gray walls, bare and broken, rear themselves against the glorious sky; and amid the crumbling turrets, the bat and the owl beat their wings and shriek in their midnight revels. The superstitious peasantry avoid the neighborhood from fear and when the storm whistles and the winds moan, they imagine the sounds to be wails from the injured dead of the old ruin. The dread of the place is no new feeling but has existed among succeeding generations of peasantry ever since the reign of Charles the Seventh. It was at that time the dwelling of Giles De Retz a feudal baron, who, as he then, and still is called, "Barbe Bleu," was, no doubt, the original of our time-honored, or rather feared, Blue Beard. His deeds of blood which were but the every day incidents of his life, made him the terror of the surrounding region. The bare mention of his name was enough to subdue the most rebellious urchin into submission; and even the parents believed that the winds which reached them, by passing over his domains, were sulphur tainted.

Well does the history of this man reveal the dark superstition of the fifteenth century; and also the impunity with which one in high rank might commit the most revolting sins against humanity. De Retz has once been in possession of immense estates and untold wealth. But by the most debasing excesses, he not only squandered his fortune, but also ruined his constitution, so that, while yet a young man, he bore the appearance of decrepitude and old age. He could not, however, consent to pay the penalty of his sin by thus becoming old before his time. In the blindness of his superstition he conceived the hope of reclaiming both health and wealth by the power of magic. Having heard of a famous Italian alchymist who had performed some great miracles by this art, he sent for him to the castle. The cunning magician at once read his man, and encouraged his hopes; he was, therefore, employed at a high price to undertake the work, and invited to make the lofty castle his home. The first object was the winning back of health and vigor, without which all other treasures are little avail. Numberless were the arts he tried, and mysterious the preparations he made.

The dark dungeons and secret subterranean passages beneath the castle were the scenes of his work. Here the terrified peasantry imagined that the Italian made a compact with the Prince of Darkness, and sold the duped De Retz to him in compensation for his aid in restoring his health. Among many nonsensical and harmless experiments, were also some of a cruel and abominable character. He induced his infatuated employer to believe that there existed in the blood of infants a charm for restoring youth and vigor. He assured him that by bathing daily in the warm blood of these innocents, the pure young life which had so lately coursed through their tiny veins, would be transferred to his own. The bloody baron did not shrink for one moment from the commission of the horrid crime which this prescription rendered necessary. Tender infants were secretly stolen or forcibly torn from their parents, and kept in the dungeons of the castle, till their blood was required. It is believed that not less than one hundred humble mothers were thus bereft of their youngest born. This fiend in human shape hired a magician, but not a murderer. That office he reserved for himself, nor did his savage nature shrink from the horrid work it imposed. With his own hand did he pierce the hearts of his affrighted little victims until there was blood sufficient to cover his emaciated body. This is but one instance of the monstrous cruelty of De Retz. We think very likely his wives shared the fate of the poor infants, and that the story of Blue Beard in wide trowsers, loose robe and turban was not exaggerated.

But crime cannot always go unpunished. Even then, when the rich ruled over the poor, justice and mercy triumphed at last. The cries and entreaties of the heart-broken people around his domains reached the ears of his superior, Jean V. He was arrested, and brought before a tribunal of justice. His palace was thrown open to the public gaze, and its horrid dens and vaults were swift witnesses against him. He was found guilty of murders by scores, and after confessing many crimes before unknown, he was burnt at the stake in Nantes, 1440. This was the original of "Blue Beard," and there, although more than four hundred years have passed away since he paid the penalty of his crimes, the broken walls and jagged turrets still stand as a memorial that the wicked shall not go unpunished.

Watchman and Reflector.

Quizzing a Jew.

Nine persons sailed from Basle down the Rhine. A Jew, who wished to go to Schalampi, was allowed to come on board, and journey with them, upon condition that he would conduct himself with propriety, and give the captain eighteen kreutzers for his passage.

Now, it is true something jingled in the Jew's pocket, when he struck his hand against it; but the only money there was therein was a twelve-kreutzer piece, for the other was a brass button. Notwithstanding this, he accepted the offer with gratitude; for he thought to himself, "something may be earned, even upon the water. There is many a man who has grown rich upon the Rhine."

During the first part of the voyage, the passengers were very talkative and merry, and the Jew, with his wallet under his arm—for he did not lay it aside—was the object of much mirth and mockery, as, alas! is often the case with those of his nation. But as the vessel sailed onward, and passed Thusigen and Saint Veit, the passengers, one after another, grew silent, and gaped and gazed listlessly down the river, until one cried:

"Come, Jew! do you know any pastime that will amuse us? Your fathers must have contrived many a one during their journey in the wilderness."

"Now is the time," thought the Jew, "to shear my sheep!" and he proposed that they should sit around in a circle, and propound various curious questions to each other, and he, with their permission, would sit with them. Those who could not answer the questions should pay the one who propounded them a twelve kreutzer piece, and those who answered them pertinently should receive a twelve kreutzer piece.

This proposal pleased the company, and, hoping to divert themselves with the Jew's wit or stupidity, each one asked, at random, whatever chanced to his head.

Thus, for example, the first asked: "How many soft-boiled eggs could the giant Goliath eat upon an empty stomach?"

All said it was impossible to answer that question! and each paid him twelve kreutzers

But the Jew said: "One; for he who has eaten one egg cannot eat a second upon an empty stomach;" and the others paid him twelve kreutzers.

The second thought: "Wait, Jew! I will try you out of the New Testament; and I think I shall win my piece. Why did the Apostle Paul write the Second Epistle to the Corinthians?"

The Jew said: "Because he was not in Corinth. Otherwise, he would have spoken to them."

So he won another twelve-kreutzer piece.

When the third saw that the Jew was so well versed in the Bible, he tried him in a different way: "Who prolongs his work to as great a length as possible, and still completes it in time?"

"The ropemaker, if he be industrious," said the Jew.

In the mean while they drew near to a village, and one said to the other; "That is Bamlach."

Then the fourth asked, "In what month do the people of Bamlach eat the least?"

The Jew said, "In February; for it has only twenty eight days."

The fifth said, "There are two natural brothers, and still only one of them is my uncle."

The Jew said, "The uncle is your father's brother, and your father is not your uncle."

A fish leaped out of the water, and the sixth asked, "What fish have their eyes nearest together?"

The Jew said, "The smallest."

The seventh asked "How can a man ride from Basle to Berne, in the shade, in summer time, when the sun shines."

The Jew said, "When he comes to a place where there is no shade, he must dismount and go on foot."

The eighth asked, "When a man rides in the winter time from Berne to Basle, and has forgotten his gloves, how must he manage so that his hands shall not freeze?"

The Jew said, "He must make fists out of them."

The ninth was the last. This one asked, "How can five persons divide five eggs, so that each man shall receive one, and still one remain in the dish?"

The Jew said, "The last must take the dish with the egg, and he can let it lie there as long as he pleases."

But now it came to his turn, and he determined to make a good sweep. After many preliminary compliments, he asked, with a mischievous friendliness, "How can a man fry two trout in three pans, so that a trout may lie in each pan?"

No one could answer this, and one after the other gave him a twelve-kreutzer piece.

But when the ninth desired that he should solve the riddle, he rocked to and fro, shrugged his shoulders, and rolled his eyes. "I am a poor Jew," he said at last.

The rest cried, "What has that to do with it?" Give us the answer?

"You must not take it amiss, for I am a poor Jew." At last, after much persuasion and many promises that they would do him no harm, he thrust his hands into his pocket, took out one of the twelve kreutzer pieces that he had won, laid it upon the table, and said, "I do not know the answer any more than you. Here are my twelve kreutzers."

When the others heard these words, they opened their eyes, and said this was scarcely according to agreement. But as they could not control their laughter, and were wealthy and good-natured men, and as the Jew had helped them to while away the time from Saint Veit to Schalampi, they let it pass, and the Jew took with him from the vessel—let a good arithmetician reckon up for me how much the Jew carried home with him. He had a twelve-kreutzer piece and a brass button when he came on board. He won nine twelve-kreutzer pieces by his answers, nine with his own riddle, one he paid back, and eighteen kreutzers he gave the captain.

The Farmer's Home.

The time has been when the farmer's home had little about it either elevating or attractive. His hours, he vainly thought, were given him for mere physical labor, and he almost counted those as wasted which were not spent in toil. Those days, we fondly hope, have "passing away" stamped upon them, while the farmer is awaking from his dream to a better and and higher life.

He is beginning to cultivate his mind, and as we enter his dwelling books and papers meet our eye—books and papers, too, which bear the marks of having been read, and we feel sure that his evenings and the leisure moments of the day are usefully employed. His home, too, wears a pleasanter aspect, showing that his tastes are becoming refined. And, indeed, why may not the farmer's be the pleasantest home on earth? Why may not his children be taught to love and appreciate the beautiful, instead of growing up uncouth specimens of humanity? Would he have them love his home, and remain with him, and around him in future years? then he must give them something to love—something to make them feel that no occupation has more attractions, and no place is more lovely, than their rural home.

His house should no longer be a place made convenient merely for physical drudgery, but a pleasant and attractive abode. It is not necessary for his best room to be shut up, to be opened only at long intervals for company; but the farmer may feel that he can afford at least the comforts of life for himself and family; for who has a better claim to them than they? The walls may be adorned with pictures, the work, perhaps, of members of his own household, and his table may be supplied with as wholesome and palpatable food for them as for their guests.

The exterior of his dwelling and the grounds around should not be overlooked in his improvements. Paint adds so much to the durability of wood, that but few now think of leaving a house unpainted; and blinds are so useful, that they are almost indispensable. Fences neatly constructed will repay the owner by raising the market value of his place. The flower-garden, too, will be considered as necessary as the kitchen garden, where the children and female members of the family may find health and beauty in the exercise required in their care.

Trees, too, will abound upon the grounds of the man of taste, and their refreshing shade and delicious fruit add both to the comfort and health of the family. We should be surprised to find a good vegetable garden upon a place devoid of trees.

Many other improvements will suggest themselves, according to the circumstances of the individual. They will remunerate him in dollars and cents, by increasing the value of his farm far more than the cost, and they will doubly repay his efforts in their beneficial influence upon himself and his family.

Congregationalist.

Orchards on Steep Hill-sides.

A correspondent of the 'Gardener's Monthly' says:—"I would always prefer a sheltered situation behind a hill or wood for my orchard. Steep hill-sides are generally objected to for planting an apple orchard; but I think a steep hillside is not the worst place, by any means. My hillside orchard is doing quite as well as any I have. It is in the form of a half circle, with a South-eastern exposure. I planted my trees in a half circle to suit the hill in order to make it more pleasant to work and also to keep it from washing. I think that trees can be placed much closer to advantage on a steep hillside than elsewhere. My method of cultivation has been to plough down from the upper side to within four or five feet of the next row I plough the first furrow close to the row with one horse; I then plough the balance with two. In four or five ploughings it will form a terrace that will answer a very good purpose. I had also planted a row of nursery trees with each row of orchard trees which did very well. By merely working from, or rather inclining a little back, which causes it to retain moisture much longer than it did before it was ploughed into terraces.

The space between the terraces I use for strawberries, blackberries, seed-beds, &c. It is also a first rate place for early vegetables.

This hillside used to be a regular sore-eye, but now it is the prettiest part of my farm. I think we can make no better use of our steep hillsides than to plant them with trees, if it were nothing more than appearance. The grass growing on the terraces we used when the trees were young, for mulching, drawing mellow ground on them from the upper side.

Planting Corn---Quick Germination.

Dr. Chamberlain of Van Buren county, Ill., has made some important discoveries in the germination of corn, and claims to be able to produce a very rapid and speedy growth, by soaking the seed in a solution of chloride of lime. An Illinois paper says:

"Last year Dr. Chamberlain of this place made some practical experiments, and demonstrated that nearly half the time may be saved in germinating the seed by the use of chloride of lime.

"Not satisfied with the success of last year, he is again experimenting. In his office he has four boxes: in the first is corn planted without soaking, and the seed is not germinated; in the second the seed was soaked in warm water, which has just commenced to germinate; in the third, is seed soaked in a solution of lime, and green blades are just peeping from the ground; in the fourth is seed soaked in a solution of lime and copperas in equal parts, and the blades are now nearly three inches above the ground. All the seeds were planted at the same time, in the same quality of soil, and taken from the same ear. The boxes have all had an equal share of heat and light, neither allowed any advantage over the other."

Another fact of importance may also be mentioned; the copperas used in soaking will prevent the birds, squirrels, worms, &c., from eating the seed.

Dr. Chamberlain assured us that one pound of chloride and one pound of copperas, in water, will soak enough seed for twenty acres.—The cost will not be over twenty-five cents.—Every farmer could afford to make the experiment, even if he should fail to derive any benefit from it.

HAWK'S HISTORY.

VOL. 1. HAWK'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA, for sale at the Bookstores.—Price only 50 cents. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, 60 cents. Address

March, 6, 1861. O. A. KEEHLN,

45-3mpd. Salem, N. C.

The Census of 1860.

Mr. Kennedy, Commissioner of the Census Bureau, has made up the following interesting table of the returns of the Census of 1860:

STATES.	Free.	Slave.	Total.	37th Congress	38th Congress
Maine,	619,658	———	619,658	6	5
N. Hampshire,	326,072	———	326,072	3	3
Vermont,	315,827	———	315,827	3	3
Massachusetts,	1,231,594	———	1,231,494	11	10
Rhode Island,	174,621	———	174,621	2	1
Connecticut,	460,670	———	460,670	4	4
New York,	3,851,563	———	3,851,563	33	30
New Jersey,	676,084	———	676,084	5	5
Pennsylvania,	2,916,018	———	2,916,018	26	23
Delaware,	110,558	1,805	112,363	1	1
Maryland,	646,183	85,382	731,565	6	6
Virginia,	1,097,373	495,826	1,593,399	13	11
North Carolina	679,965	328,377	1,008,342	8	7
South Carolina	308,186	447,185	715,371	6	4
Georgia,	615,386	467,461	1,082,797	8	7
Florida,	81,885	63,809	145,694	1	1
Alabama,	520,444	535,478	985,917	7	6
Mississippi,	407,551	479,607	887,158	5	5
Louisiana,	354,245	312,186	666,431	4	4
Arkansas,	331,710	109,065	440,775	2	3
Texas,	415,999	184,956	600,955	2	4
Tennessee,	859,528	287,112	1,146,640	10	8
Kentucky,	920,977	225,490	1,145,567	10	8
Ohio,	2,377,917	———	2,377,917	21	19
Indiana,	1,350,802	———	1,350,802	11	11
Illinois,	1,691,238	———	1,691,238	9	13
Missouri,	1,085,590	115,619	1,201,209	7	9
Michigan,	754,291	———	754,291	4	6
Wisconsin,	768,485	———	768,485	3	6
Iowa,	682,002	———	682,002	2	5
Minnesota,	172,793	———	172,793	2	1
Oregon,	52,566	———	52,566	1	1
California,	384,770	———	384,770	2	3
Total,	27,241,791	3,999,353	31,241,144	237	233

The ratio of representation is 127,216.

TERRITORIES.	
Kansas, - - -	143,645
Nebraska, - - -	28,893
New Mexico, - - -	92,034
Utah, - - -	50,000
Dacotah, - - -	4,839
Washington, - - -	11,624
District of Columbia, -	75,321
Total,	486,346

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.

The train on the Greenville Railroad yesterday brought down Prof. T. S. C. Lowe, the celebrated æronaut, with his balloon. He attracted much attention, and his account of his rapid trip from Cincinnatti was scarly believed, until he showed papers from that city of the 20th instant.

We had the pleasure of a long conversation with Professor Lowe, whom we found to be a highly intelligent gentleman, and a very pleasant companion. From him we obtained many items of interest concerning his voyage, which we would be glad to publish at length, but the crowded state of our columns prevent. He left Cincinnatti on Saturday morning at four o'clock, passed up the valley of the Ohio river to Virginia, with the intention of landing near Petersburg, but, after crossing the Alleghanies, a current bore him south between this range and the Blue Ridge.

A little before 1 o'clock he came down near the line between North and South Carolina; but finding himself too great a distance from any railroad, he ascended again, and next came down at Pea Ridge, in Union District at nine o,clock P. M., having thus travelled, by the course he pursued, about 1,200 miles in nine hours. This, we think, is the fastest time yet made.

From Pea Ridge, Prof. Lowe, was conveyed to Unionville, where he remained until yesterday morning, when he came down to this city, with the intention of going on immediately to Washington, but on learning that there was doubt of getting through, he changed his route, and will leave this morning for Louisville, Ky., where he has located his residence, via Augusta and Nashville.

The balloon has a diameter of 42, feet, is 44 yards in circumference, 55 feet from top to valve and will hold 40,000 feet of gas.

The result of this experimental trip goes to confirm the belief of Professor Lowe in the entire practicability of carrying out his great enterprise, to which he has devoted so much time and money, that of crossing the Atlantic in a balloon. This he will probably attempt during the coming summer.

Prof. Lowe kept a journal of incidents during his entire trip, and has promised us a detailed account of the same as soon as practicable after his arrival at Louisville, which we are sure will be of much interest to our readers.

South Carolinian.

☞ The mails in this State, will be carried as heretofore by the contractors, who will be paid by the State.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of

Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.

Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Varnishes! Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought to the market, consisting of

No. 1. COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country

Call at the SALEM DRUG-STORE.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville, North Carolina. 49-tf

Sheriff's Notice.

I HAVE received from the Clerk of the County Court of Forsyth Co., the list of taxables for the year 1860, and hold them for inspection.

I also request all persons to inform me of any taxables which may not be listed.

April 15, 1861. M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

SUICIDE.

On the 17th instant a German by the name of John Domler, who has been sojourning in Salisbury for some three or four months, and boarding with Mr. Buis, put a period to his life by commiting that most horrible of crimes, suicide, with a pistol. He was found in his room lying on his back, with a pair of tongs in one hand and a single barrel pistol lying on the floor by his side. A chair was also turned over by his side, in which he was, doubtless, sitting when he committed the act. It is supposed that his pistol would not burst a cap, and he placed it to his heart and touched it off by fire held with the tongs. He must have died instantly from the size of the wound made in his breast and through his heart.

The following letter, found in his pocket, will explain the cause that induced him to his sad fate.

MR. BUIS—Dear Sir: You will find enclosed a letter, which will show you that a man who had charge of all the money I possess has absconded with the same, and left me totally ruined, without money and resources, among strangers in a strange country. Having no means to go any farther, and without any chance to earn a livelihood, I am compelled to put an end to my miserable existence.

Your unhappy friend,
JOHN DOMLER.

Sell all my effects—make yourself paid what I owe you, and use the balance to have my body decently buried. The letter you will find, also please forward to its address.

A SUGGESTION TO FARMERS.

At this present writing, the indications are, that every thing eatable will bear a high price for the next twelve or eighteen months. The enlistment of armies on a grand scale will withdraw many from the pursuits of agriculture, and thereby diminish the product. Armies are, moreover, very profuse consumers, and require a much greater amount of food to keep them in game-cock trim, than the same number of men in the ordinary vocations of life. We may, therefore, anticipate an unusual demand for meat and breadstuffs of every description. It is yet time for the Virginia [and N. C.] farmers to enlarge their crops of corn, and they would probably act wisely in devoting the greater portion of their labor this year to the cultivation of that crop.

Apart from the disturbed condition of our own country, the old stocks of cereals are quite exhausted in Europe, and the late news foreshadows a war on a gigantic scale on that side of the water. With wars and scarcity in both hemispheres, the price of bread will only be limited by the capacity to pay.

Richmond Whig.

GEN. SCOTT.—All hope of the resignation of Gen. Scott is dispelled. Judge Douglas, in making a speech at Bellair on Monday last, said that two days previously he had seen him at his desk, writing orders for the defence and safety of the American Capital. That he soon after met a Virginian gentleman who was Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Virginia Convention to wait upon Gen. Scott and tender him the command of the forces of Virginia in this struggle. Gen. Scott received him kindly, listened to him patiently, and then said to him: "I have served my country under the flag of the Union for more than fifty years, and as long as God permits me to live, I will defend that flag with my sword; even if my own native State assails it."

A CARD.

There being no longer a necessity for the Southern Rights meeting at Charlotte, on the 20th of next month, (May,) I hereby make known, with the concurrence of members of the committee, and upon the suggestion of many others, that the call for the same is withdrawn, and that consequently the meeting will not take place.

The noble attitude of North-Carolina—the Union of sentiment and feeling among her people, and the spirit and alacrity with which they meet the crisis, bespeak a spirit that looks to action only, and not to public discussion.

WELDON N. EDWARDS,
Pres't. of S. R. Ex. Com.

☞ A military encampment has been established at Raleigh. The Fair grounds have been selected as the spot. There are eight or nine Companies already there, among them, the Hornets' Nest Rifles and Charlotte Greys.

☞ All the public works of the State have been suspended. The military spirit of the people, and the importance for a vigorous defence of our rights and our homes, render the suspension of railroad and other public works a necessity.

Speech of John Bell.—LOUISVILLE, April 24.—The Nashville papers contain a speech made by John Bell yesterday, advocating a strong military league of all the Southern States against a common invading foe.

BRUSHES.

FINE Hair, Hat, Cloth, Flesh, Tooth, Nail White-wash, Paint, Varnish and Camel's Hair Brushes, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Denslow's Extract of Roots,

FOR making BEER. One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Denslows' Benzine,

FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk and Woolen goods. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Lawyers and Doctors.

A FEW copies of "Every Body's Lawer," and "The Family Doctor," for sale at this Office.

A Sewing Machine

FOR SALE. Enquire at this Office.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale
At the DRUG STORE.

Negroes for Sale.

I OFFER, at private sale, two likely negro slaves, one woman, aged about 44 years, a good cook, washer and ironer, and a likely boy, about 7 years of age. CHARLES TEAGUE.

Abbotts Creek, Davidson Co., N. C.
April 12. 51-tf

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SOAPS,

In Great Variety at the DRUG STORE.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861.

☞ The rumors of last week that Fort Pickens was taken; that a great fight had taken place in Maryland, and that the ferry-boat at Havre de Grass was burnt, have not been confirmed, and of course are without foundation.

PLANT CORN AND RAISE STOCK.—We would urge upon our farmers to plant as much corn as possible and to raise stock of all kinds, as there will, no doubt, be a good demand and high prices for provisions. We notice the papers in this State generally urge upon the farmers to raise more bread and meat, and less cotton and tobacco. Should we have to encounter a protracted war, supplies from the West and from the North may be cut off from the South. If we act the part of prudent and wise men, and prepare for this emergency, with the blessing of God, we will at least have provisions in abundance and to spare.

Let us husband all our resources, and practice economy in every thing.

The Committee of safety of Newbern have published a notice, in which "it is earnestly recommended to the people of the town and country at large, to abstain from all luxuries; to use with exact economy the necessaries of life, and to husband the resources of every kind, to meet the impending storm of war which now threatens our beloved State."

The N. C. Christian Advocate says:

"Yes, plant corn. The Southern ports are blockaded. You cannot sell cotton and tobacco, if you make it. Large armies must be fed. Supplies from a distance are cut off. We must exercise strict economy in the use of everything eaten by men and horses; and we must plant every foot of land in corn. Away with tobacco and cotton! Let us plant corn. Raise beef, pork, poultry, and everything that is eatable."

The Fayetteville Observer says:

SAVE THE POWDER!—Waste not a grain of this indispensable article. Let us have no firing of salutes, no firing for fun, no firing that can be avoided. The enemy will require all the powder we can command.

THE CONVENTION AT YADKINVILLE.—We learn that at the District Convention held at Yadkinville, last Saturday, the nomination for Congress was tenderd to Gen. Leach, which, under existing circumstances, he declined.

The citizens of Yadkin and Surry, we learn, are fully aroused to the importance of the times, and they are raising men and money for the defence of Southern homes and Southern fire-sides.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.—On our first page will be found a remarkable speech from Wendell Phillips, the Prince of Abolition fanatics. Read it.

Town Affairs.

COMMISSIONERS' HALL,
April 13, 1861.

Board met at the call of the Mayor,—all members present.

On motion of E. Belo, the tax for the year was placed at 40 cts. on the hundred dollars valuation; $1 on the poll; $2 on the road hands; and 50 cts on the dog.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, Messrs. Belo and Keehln were appointed a Committee to ascertain for what sum the Old Potter Shop could be purchased, for the use of the town; and also what repairs would be required to fit it for the use of the Corporation, and also for what sum the present Commissioner's lot could be sold. Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONER'S HALL,
April 23, 1861.

Board met, Mayor presiding, all members present.

Mr. Patterson offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of two be appointed to consult with our gunsmiths as to the practicability of changing the flint muskets now in the possession of the town, into percussion muskets; the cost of doing the same and time required."

Messrs. Patterson and Siewers were appointed the committee.

On motion of Dr. Keehln, Messrs. Belo, Martin and Mickey were appointed a committee to superintend the grading and work on Main St., at present in progress, and also the construction of the gutters on said street.

Mr. Martin having asked for information in regard to the width of a pavement proposed to be made on the street leading to Mr. Foy's stables, it was resolved by the Board that whereas it is considered impossible to make an 8 foot walk as required by the rules of the Board,

Resolved, That they be allowed to make a 4 foot walk. Board adjourned.

☞ The Greensborough Patriot has commenced a semi-weekly issue, half the size of the former sheet, at $2 per annum.

The Salisbury Watchman will also be published semi-weekly.

☞ The latest news will be found in our columns. During these exciting times our country friends could not invest half a dollar more profitably than by subscribing for the "Press" for three months.

☞ Whatever differences of opinions may have existed among the good people of this region of country, they are now united to a man, and ready to oppose aggression and defend their homes and firesides to the last.

☞ Hon. Asa Biggs has resigned his commission as United States Judge.

SALEM DISTRICT MILITIA, &c.—On Saturday last the militia of Salem District elected H. W. Fries, Captain; Joseph Reed, 1st Lieutenant; Wm. F. Swaim, 2d Lieutenant; E. T. Ackerman, 3d Lieut., and A. F. Pfohl, O. S.

The company was marched from Winston, heretofore the parade ground, to the public square, in Salem, where addresses were delivered by J. W. Thomas, Esq., of Davidson, Gen. A. J. Stafford, and Col. Joseph Masten of Winston, upon the present critical state of the country, and urging the formation of volunteer companies.

With a commendable spirit, the Messrs. Fries have presented the two volunteer companies formed in this place and vicinity, numbering about 100, the material, and the ladies of Salem are busily engaged in the Temperance and Odd Fellow Halls, in making up the Uniforms and preparing other supplies, thus contributing materially to the defence of the State.

The companies number about 50 each. One of them adopted the name of "*Forsyth Riflemen*,"—the name of the other we have not learned.

A number of volunteers are also enlisting in the country; and at Bethania, on Tuesday, we learn fourteen enrolled their names. Forsyth County will give a good account of herself.

☞ We notice a Southern Confederacy flag flung to the breeze at Mr. Jos. O. Hall's corner, on Main Sreet.

AID TO OUR VOLUNTEERS.—It will be seen by avertisement in this paper, that a meeting of all the magistrates of this county has been called, at the Court-House, on the 6th of May, to make arrangements for a County appropriation for the support of the families of those who may volunteer.

NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.—Since our last issue, we notice the military is thoroughly aroused in this State, as well as in all the border slave States.

Two military companies have been organized in little Davie County and will be ready for marching orders for any point in a few days. A sum of $2,000 was promptly raised by the people of the county for the use of volunteers. Well done Davie.

COLUMBUS THE BANNER COUNTY.—Columbus, with some eleven hundred voters, gives five companies to the State—three in service and two waiting for orders.

Every county in the State either has raised several volunteer companies, or is moving, and has companies in progress of formation.

CHAPEL HILL.—A letter from a friend at Chapel Hill informs us that a full company of volunteers under Capt. Richard J. Ashe, left that place on Saturday last. It contains about twenty of the Students and a choice spirit of the community. A fund of of about $1600 was cheerfully contributed in the village, and wagons loaded with provisions have been coming in from the country for several days. The free negro population asked the privilige of contributing, and gave from $10 to $15 each. A free washerwoman whose husband is a slave went out and collected $5 to expend for provisions for the company. Our correspondent says justly, that with Gon's help a people so united cannot be overcome by any nation.—*Fay. Obs.*

Up to Monday evening there were 13 companies at the Raleigh Camp of Instruction, of 920 men, besides the Cadets of the Military Institute at Charlotte, 85; and the dismounted Warren Horse Guards, 45, total 1050.

Governor's Message.

The State Journal of Wednesday contains the Governor's Message to the called session of the Legislature, now assembled in Raleigh. It is too long for our columns this week, and we can only make a few brief extracts; The Governor says:

"I would respectfully recommend the raising and organization of ten regiments to serve during the war, and that appropriate bounties be offered to all persons thus enlisting.

Of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars appropriated at your late session for arming the State, I have expended $35,820.55—which amount will be increased by outstanding contracts to the further sum of $25,000 or thereabouts.

The State being as present provided with arms I would recommend that the remainder of this appropriation be directed to the preparation of munitions of war and the manufacture of arms that may hereafter be needed. The Arsenal at Fayetteville is in all respects a suitable location for the prosecution of such works.

With a view of the secession of North Carolina from the Northern Government and her Union with the Confederate States, at as early a period as practicable, I would respectfully recommend that a Convention of the people be called with full and final powers. The powers of the Convention should be full, because the sovereignty of the people must be frequently resorted to during the war; and, it therefore becomes necessary that it should be temporarily reposed in the Convention. The action of the Convention should be final, because of the importance of a speedy separation from the Northern Government, and the well known fact that upon this point our people are as a unit."

PEACEFUL RUMORS.—The Baltimore Patriot of Friday afternoon speaks of the prevalence of rumors of a peaceful character, which had produced lighter hearts and feelings of more security than for a week past. As one cause of this, it was said that the Governor of Virginia had directed the troops to act entirely on the defensive, and make no aggression movement either in aid of Maryland or against the Federal Government.

We see no reason to rely on any but the last of these rumors.—*Fay. Obs.*

ANNAPOLIS, April 22—8000—The U. S. frigate Constitution and steamer Maryland are now anchored off the harbor Col. Butler has 1,500 of 1,800 Massachusetts troops on board the Constitution. They are armed with minnie muskets, cutlasses and revolvers. Four field pieces were on the Maryland's decks. The officers of the Elkridge railroad disabled their engines, while the citizens were ready to tear up the track in order to prevent Col. Butler from using it.

When the Constitution left her wharf, the gates of the yard were thrown open, and the citizens entered the yard, presenting a warlike appearance. Small boys were marching about with sabres and revolvers at their sides, and every face presented a solemn and revengeful cast.

To-morrow the Governor will issue a proclamation calling a Convention to meet in two day's time.

This evening the officers of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad Company sent out a burthen train and took up the track for a considerable distance, in order that the road may not be used by any troops that may hereafter arrive.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 23, 1861.—Baltimore is all quiet. It has been decided by the President that the troops shall pass through Annapolis instead of Baltimore.

Gov. Hicks objects strongly to their passing through Maryland, and proposes mediation through Lord Lyons. Seward will not accept of mediation, and insists on passing the troops.

The Potomac is open and several governm't vessels have passed up to-day with troops.

There is now about 8,000 troops in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Whatever truth there may be in the report of the concentration of troops about twelve miles from Washington, or six from Alexandria, it is certain that the secessionists are earnestly at work, but there is no public knowledge of their plans and purposes.

Great Excitement at Boston.—BOSTON, April 20.—The city was terribly excited last night on the Massachusetts volunteers at Baltimore. The city government instructed an appropriation of $10,000 to fit out volunteers, and pay each volunteer $20 per month, besides the government pay.

Delaware for Secession.—PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The Delaware State arms are in possession of the Secessionists. The Governor of Delaware has not responded to the requisition of the President, and will not.

Missouri for Secession.—INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 20.—The arms and ammunition at the arsenal at Liberty have been given up, having been seized by the Missourians.

There is an immense secession meeting;—thousands are present from the adjoining counties of Missouri and Kansas. Prominent places are displaying secession flags.

Last week we sketched the burning and desolation of Gosport Navy Yard by Lincoln's troops. A correspondent of the Petersburg Express says:

"The utmost confusion prevailed in the yard all day yesterday, and all last night. The truth is everybody was drunk from Commodore Macaulay, the commandant, down. The Commodore was so drunk as to be incapable of any duty, and had to be carried to the ship on a litter. It seems we have a swilling set opposed to us, even those filling the highest stations. A gentleman arrived here this morning, who, with several others, was arrested while passing through Washington, for being Southerners, and taken into the presence of the august Baboon. He declares that Lincoln was so drunk that he could scarcely maintain his seat in the chair, and it was notorious in Washington, that he had been in a state of beastly intoxication for more than thirty-six hours.—The man is scared nearly to death and few people in that city are in any better condition.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—About 1,200 men, including a Massachusetts regiment, are quartered at the Capitol. All the army and navy officers from Virginia have resigned or will do so. Major Hasken, of N. Y., is in command of Fort Washington, with 200 men. It is estimated that 14,000 or 20,000 barrels of flour have been taken from Georgetown by the government, and stored at the public buildings. Families are leaving the city by every convenient route, deeming it unsafe to remain in it.

From the Washington Chronicle, [Repub.]

It is a strange yet most animating spectacle to look upon the Capitol rooms. It is a great garrison. Nearly 8,000 troops are quartered in its rooms, and yet so vast and spacious is this splendid building, that there are abundant accomodations for 3,000 more.

The officers of the Bay line have been notified by the Norfolk authorities, that if they assisted in the transportation of Federal troops to Virginia waters, the steamers would be burnt at the wharf.

Louisiana.—Great preparations are in progress for the defence of New Orleans. The City Council has appropriated $200,000 for the purpose. Gov. Moore issued a proclamation on the 16th inst., for 30,000 men.

ALEXANDRIA, April 27.—It is reported that Gen. Harney has been captured at Harper's Ferry and sent to Richmond.

Butler's regiment from Massachusetts has arrived in Washington.

Several Southerners have been arrested in Washington, and others ordered to quit the city. The greatest excitement and consternation prevails among the citizens of the city, who are leaving in great numbers for the South.

The Heights at Georgetown are garrisoned by the federal troops.

More troops are expected at Annapolis from the North.

The tone of the Northern press is more defiant and insulting than ever towards the South.

New Orleans Dispatch.—NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—The sales of cotton yesterday amounted to 811 bales. Freights in American vessels to Europe ¼; in British vessels ⅞.

Accounts from the upper parishes say that the military spirit is on the increase, and volunteer companies are forming rapidly. Planters are offering money freely for forwarding the military preparations of the State, and of the Southern Confederacy.

Rumors, from authentic sources, have reached Brazos that the Mexicans are getting up another guerilla war against the citizens along the Rio Grande, above Brownsville. The town of Roma had been pillaged and burnt, and many American families murdered. Brownsville is also threatened.

The Kingdom of Italy.—ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 25.—The Kingdom of Italy, under Victor Emanuel, has been recognized diplomatically by the Government at Washington.

THE U. S. ARSENAL

In a postscript to the larger part of our edition on Monday, we simply mentioned the fact that the U. S Arsenal in this place had been surrendered to the State of North Carolina. Instead of 900 men, that we were led to expect would obey the call of the Colonel of the 38d Regiment, there were actually mustered 1050, all of this county except a small volunteer company of about 20 from Robeson county. They were all armed with muskets, mostly drawn from the State Arsenal, and provided with ball cartridges. After the necessary formalities, the articles of capitulation were signed, the U. S. flag lowered and saluted, and the Southern Confederacy flag hoisted and saluted. This occurred at about 3 o'clock P. M. Agreeably to the stipulations, the Southern flag was also taken down after the salute, and neither flag will be raised till after the departure of the U. S. troops.

The officers and soldiers heretofore stationed at the Arsenal are still here. The latter will soon leave for New York we suppose, as a safe conduct having of course been guaranteed them, and it being a point of honor with them to rejoin their regiment.

As to the officers, Capt. Bradford, Brevet Maj. Anderson and Lieut. D'Lagnel, none of them will ever draw sword against the South. Of that we are sure. They have many warm personal friends here, who will part from them with great regret.

The Arsenal Buildings and machinery have probably cost the United States more than a quarter of a million of dollars. The machinery especially is very perfect for the manufacture of many implements of war.

There are 4 brass 6 pounders, and 2 brass 12 pounder howitzers, forming a complete "battery," in military phrase, with all the horse trappings therefor, and 2 old make iron 6 pounders; 37,000 muskets and rifles, with other military stores, and a large quantity of Powder.

Lieut. John A. Pemberton, of the Lafayette Light Infantry, is temporarily in charge of the Arsenal.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

SHALL NORTH CAROLINA SECEDE!

At the last session of the Legislature, a bill was passed, submitting to the people, the question of Convention or no Convention. We were opposed to a Convention at that time. The people also decided by vote against a Convention. We thought then, and we think now that we were right under the circumstances, and we think that the people acted wisely. Since that time circumstances have very materially changed, and we doubt not had matters stood at the late election as they do now, the decision of the people would have been different. It will be seen that the Governor has issued his proclamation calling the Legislature together on the 1st day of May. One object of calling the Legislature together is, we presume, to call a Convention. We would merely suggest the idea, that instead of calling a Convention, would it not be as well, for the Legislature, just simply to declare the State of North Carolina in state of revolution; and then provide all the necessary means for carrying on the war, vigorously co-operating with our Southern brethren in resisting every attempt of the tyrant Lincoln to subdue the South. If this can be done, will it not answer every purpose of calling together a Couvention to pass an act of secession? If this can be done in conciliate all, for in so doing we meet the views of all, as all acknowledge the right of revolution, while all do not believe in the right of secession. Let it be declared that we are in a state of revolution; Let the war be vigorously prosecuted, and when the time comes for a treaty of peace, let one condition of that treaty be, that North Carolina is a free and independent sovereign State. Then let her people meet in Convention, and determine for themselves what their future destiny shall be. Let them then say, whether they desire to reconstruct the Union; whether they desire to join with the Southern Confederacy; whether they desire to build up a Central Confederacy, or whether they will remain as an independent sovereign State unconnected with any others. After the wars are over, and a treaty of peace signed recognizing us as an independent State entirely cut loose from the Union, will not the people be in a better condition to decide the destiny for the future?—*Greensboro' Patriot*

LAST SUNDAY IN BALTIMORE.

The city was in a state of intense excitement all day, caused by rumors of troops approaching, and a general arming for resistance. The following will give an idea of the scene:

In the midst of a comparative pause the news was received that troops were at Cockeysville marching steadily towards the city. The number was originally stated at two thousand, but it rose rapidly in the month of rumor to five, eight, ten thousand. Instantly the street was in an uproar; The cry 'to arms' rang out; Men singly and in groups, with arms of every variety, from patent rifles to common fowling pieces, passed hurriedly around to different rendezvous. A fresh impulse was given to the excitement by a second report that another body of troops were marching on the city by the Reisterstown road, and were already at Pikesville, seven miles distant. The throng rushed curiously and excitedly about. The armed men gathered in squads and were formed into companies. The unarmed clamored for weapons and rushed to the gun shops on Baltimore street, which were quickly broken open, and what arms they contained passed out indiscriminately to any who were alert enough to get within reach of the supply.

The bells of the church on Second street rang out a startling alarm, communicating the excitement to every part of the city. In the churches in which services were at the time in progress, of course the wildest apprehensions were created. A general attack upon the city, a bombardment of Fort McHenry, with all the addenda of horrors that the fertile imagination could depict, presented themselves. Services were interrupted, ladies shrieked and fainted, congregations dismissed themselves, and terrified women hurried to their homes. From all sections of the city throngs of men poured toward the centre.

Upon representation of these facts to the President, by Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, these troops were ordered back to Harrisburg, Pa.

About 500 armed Baltimoreans went out on horseback, in buggies, wagons, on foot, &c., to fight the Pennsylvanians, 17 miles from Baltimore; but found them friendly, and with orders to return to Harrisburg, and so after spilling some liquor instead of blood, they returned to Baltimore.

In an interview with the Bltimore authorities on Saturday night, President Lincoln "asseverated with great earnestness that the protection of Washington was the sole object of concentrating troops there, and he protested that none of the troops brought through Maryland, were intended for any purposes hostile to

the State, or aggressive as against the Southern States."

Return of Col. Small's Regiment.—PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Col. Small's regiment returned last night. Six men thereof were wounded by the stones thrown at Baltimore. A large number are missing.

From a gentleman who reached this city yesterday afternoon from New York, we learn that the excitement in that city and Philadelphia in reference to the opposition the Northern troops have met with in Baltimore in their attempt to reach the Capitol is most intense.

At New York troops were pouring in from all directions, and there seemed to be a fierce determination to reach the Capitol at all hazards. Great difficulty was experienced by travellers in procuring conveyances Southward.

Balt. American, Monday.

FORTS AND FORTRESSES.

A correspondent of the Savannah Republican thus defines the difference between the two:

There is but one fortress in the United States, fortress Monroe; all the other fortified places, defending our harbors, are called forts.

The distinction betwixt these two terms is very wide. All fortresses are forts, or fortified places; but all forts are not fortresses. All colleges are schools; but schools are not colleges. The relation of forts to fortresses, is that of minor to major. A fort may be simply an advanced work, to protect the extended lines or walls of a fortress. Generally, fortresses are extensive encientes, for the reception of garrisons, and built for the protection of cities In the United States, no extensive fortified places with large garrisons, have been constructed for the defence of cities. Fortifications in this country have had reference, principally, to harbor defence. Fortress Monroe, with its capacity for a garrison, was constructed for the defence of the important Navy Yard of Gosport and Norfolk, now in the possession of Virginia or the Confederate States.

The construction of the extensive walls of a fortress involves the highest science of engineering. Not so with forts. The former implies polygons, bastions, curtains, glacis, covered ways, planks, scarps and counterscarps, ravelins, redoubts, and the whole vocabulary of engineering science. Add to this, the idea of a vast enceinte or circumvallation, to contain a large garrison of troops, and a fortress rises to its proportionate majesty.

THE BLOCKADE ILLEGALLY BEGUN.

A telegraphic dispatch published in the Associated Press matter yesterday, contained the announcement that three foreign vessels had been prevented from entering Charleston. This is illegal. There is a law of nations which cannot be trampled on, as the feelings of eight millions of people have been. A blockade cannot be commenced lawfully until the diplomatic representatives of foreign Powers have been officially informed beforehand that such a thing is to take place, and have communicated the fact to their respective Governments. This has not been done England, France, Spain, and other Powers, know nothing about it.—The first news anybody heard in regard to it was the announcement that it had commenced. To-morrow or the day after, therefore, we may expect to hear of Lord Lyons calling on Mr. Seward for an explanation. He will ask why the Federal authorities dared to stop a vessel entering a Southern harbor before the intended blockade was notified to him. The French Minister will do likewise. So will the Ministers of Spain, Russia, Prussia, and other nations.—Then a sharp rebuke from the foreigners, and an apology from the President will ensue.—*New York News.*

WATCH THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The following, from the Wilmington Journal, should cause all to be on the alert, watching for our internal foes. There are some mean men in every neighborhood and suspicious characters should be "brought to sight:"

"We learn that on Monday night, at the culvert or bridge where the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad crosses the main run or stream of Tossnot Creek, about half a mile beyond Wilson, three of the cross-ties upon which the track rested, were found to be entirely removed, leaving the rails to be supported by the chairs only. The telegraph wire was also cut. Most providentially, although the track was felt to yield partially, the Georgia volunteers were enabled to pass over safely. The string pieces were also found to be partially sawed through. Of course, the bridge was immediately made secure. It is reported that the fiend guilty of this atrocious act has been arrested.

The County Court of Wilson county being in session immediately detailed a patrol to guard the bridge.

There are bad men among us, and we can not be too cautious or too vigilant, especially in regard to our railroads."

We learn that a fellow by the name of John Watson, has been arrested to answer the charge, and the evidence against him is said to be very strong.

The fellow was so fleet of foot, and so skillfully avoided all detection by the citizens of the neighborhood, that dogs had to be put upon his trail and fortunately he was soon brought to bay. The feelings against him is very decided, and had it not been for the advice of cooler heads, the fellow would undoubtedly have hung between heaven and earth in a very short time. This is a most rascally deed, and the pertetrator of it deserves the most summary punishment.—Traitors should not be countenanced in our midst.

OLD ABE FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

It will be remembered that on Saturday last, Hon. Anthony Kennedy and J. Morrison Harris had an interview with Lincoln, when the following conversation took place between them: Mr. Harris having announced the object of their visit to be to prevent further bloodshed, and to obtain a recall of the orders issued for the movement of troops, Mr. Lincoln, referring to the visit of Messrs. Dobbin, Brune and Bond, and the answer which he had made to their representations, added, "My God, Mr. Harris, I don't know what to make of your people. You have sent me one committee already, and they seemed to be perfectly satisfied with what I said to them." Mr. Harris replied that he knew nothing about that; he came as a citizen and a representative, to state facts as they actually existed, and to say that the attempt to send any more troops through Maryland, would only lead to a battle, and a very sanguinary battle. Mr. Lincoln answered, "My God, sir, what am I to do? I had better go out and hang myself on the first tree I come to, than to give up the power of the Federal Government in this way. I don't want to go through your town, or near it, if I can help it; but we must have the troops here to relieve ourselves, or we shall die like rats in a trap." He further expressed some surprise at the action of Mr. Harris, and was disposed to tax him with abandonment of his Union principles. Mr. Harris answered Lincoln that he was still a Union man, but he had come to state facts, and to represent to Lincoln the sentiments of the people and it was one of universal opposition to the passage of any Northern troops across the soil of Maryland. Mr. Seward, interposing, drew Mr. Harris aside to a window, and pointing to the bluff of Arlington, asked Mr. H. if he knew that on the top of that hill the Virginians might plant a battery, and they would not know at what moment a shell might burst in that very room. Gen. Scott, who was present, also expressed the opinion that it might be absolutely necessary for the troops to cut their way through Maryland, for the relief of the Federal Capital.—*Balt. Exchange.*

HOME GUARD.

A company of nearly one hundred of the best citizens of Greensboro' was organized this week, for the protection of our homes and families. The members composing this company are either over 45 years old or are so situated that it is impossible for them to go into the service of the State It is truly an interesting scene to see old grey haired men and ministers of the Gospel parading through our streets, with the deadly rifles in their hands. This is a good move among our citizens and we are gratified to learn that similar companies are being formed all over our country. The following gentlemen were elected officers:

Jos. A Houston, Captain; Richard Sterling, 1st Lieut.; Jed. H. Lindsay, 2d Lieut.; and John A. Pritchett, orderly sergeant.—*Times.*

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION BY LINCOLN—BLOCKADE DECREED.

The President of the Black Republicans has issued another proclamation, in which after several "whereases," he says:

"I have further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid in pursuance of the laws of the U. S. & of the law of nations in such case provided. For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach, or shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port, for such proceedings against her and her cargo, as prizes, as may be deemed advisable.

And I hereby proclaim and declare that if any person, under the pretended authority of the said States, or under any other pretense, shall molest a vessel of the United States, or the persons or cargo on board of her, such person will be held amendable to the laws of the United States for the prevention and punishment of piracy."

The paper bears date the 19th April, and its decree is to be of force till the meeting of Congress.

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

There appears to be a movement (we cannot tell what force it will exert) in both these States to stand aloof from both the parties to the war and insist upon peace. An address in Tennessee, signed by Messrs. Neill S. Brown. Russell Houston, E H. Ewing, C. Johnson, John Bell, R. J. Meigs, S. D. Morgan, John S. Brien, Andrew Ewing, John H. Callender and Balie Peyton, decidedly approves of the refusal of the Governor to furnish troops to Lincoln, disapproves of both secession and coercion, and recommends that Tennessee join neither party, "for in so doing she would at once terminate her mission of peace maker." "But should a purpose be developed by the Government of over-running and subjugating our brethren of the seceded States, we say unequivocally that it will be the duty of the State to resist at all hazards, at any cost, *and by arms*, any such purpose or attempt." They further recommend a conference with her sister slave-holding States yet in the Union, for the purpose of devising plans of peace. They close as follows:

"Fellow citizens of Tennessee, we entreat you to bring yourselves up to the magnitude of the crisis. Look in the face impending calamities. Civil war—what is it? The bloodiest and darkest pages of history answer this question. To avert it who would not give his time, his talents, his untiring energy—his all? There may be yet time to accomplish everything. Let us not despair. The Border Slave States may prevent this civil war, and why shall they not do it?"

The Kentucky address is in the main to the same end.—*Fay. Obs.*

A NEW DIFFICULTY.

The difficulties growing out of the present condition of things in this country are anomolous, and multiplied. Several remarkable ones are stated by the Richmond Whig. First, the Lincoln administration contends that it cannot recognize secession or disunion, that no State or States can secede, but that all the thirty-four are still in the Union; yet the President issues a Proclamation of blockade of some of them in pursuance of the *law of nations!* A government blockading its own ports under the law of nations! The Constitution provides, that "No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over another." Therefore it is perfectly clear, that the government cannot leave open ports in one State and close them in another.

If all the States are *in* the Union, Lincoln has no right to treat any of them as *out* of it.

Again: The Whig says, "By treaties with England and France, it is expressly stipulated that the vessels of those countries shall have the right of entry to *all* the ports of this country. This paper blockade comes directly across this stipulated right. Think you that England and France are the powers to submit tamely to the denial of such a right—which would operate the exclusion of their people from the most profitable commerce with this continent? We take it, that the very first English or French vessel that may be molested in its progress to a Southern port will rouse the offended nations to vigorous measures of resistance."

Once More: The President lays great stress upon his sworn duty to hold and possess, protect and defend, the property of the United States. And he performs that sworn duty by *burning* the public property at Gosport, Harper's Ferry, &c.—*Fay. Obs.*

FREE NEGROES IN THE FIELD.

Fifteen free men of color left this place Monday morning for the mouth of the Cape Fear, volunteers in the service of the State. They were in fine spirits, and each wore a placard on his hat bearing the inscription, "WE WILL DIE BY THE SOUTH."

So far as we have heard, this portion of our population have taken up our quarrel with the North with determination, and will do all in their power to defend our cause. Even the slaves, themselves, many of them, would gladly enter the service, and many of them will be allowed to do so, in some form or other.

Salisbury Watchman.

ARMS AND MONEY WANTED.

Gen. Leslie Coombs has telegraphed to A. L. Saunders, at New York: "Mr. Crittenden is absent. Can we get arms and money for self defence in the Union? When and how?" This dispatch was forwarded by Gen. Wool to President Lincoln, and Mr. Saunders also sent to the President the following communication:

"If the State of Kentucky assumes the position of a strict 'armed neutrality,' remaining in the Union—not permitting troops from the Confederate States to pass over her soil—will it be necessary for the Federal Government to march its troops through that State when required to send them South to suppress the revolution in the Cotton States?

"A. L. SAUNDERS, of Paducah, Ky."

No response to the above can be received for several days, cut off as all regular communication is between New York and Washington.

Late Rumors.

Gov. Hicks of Maryland has sent a message to the Legislature recommending that the State shall preserve a position of armed neutrality between the North and the South. The Senate received the message, and adopted an address to the people of Maryland stating that the Legislature will not pass an ordnance of secession, but if the people desire it, they shall have an opportunity of deciding their future destiny. The House appointed a Committee to report a Convention Bill. One report is that Hicks has resigned.

ALEXANDRIA, April 28th.—The city is quiet; most of the volunteer companies have left for the back counties. Four U. S. Steamers passed here to-day for Washington loaded with troops. Washington is full of soldiers—supposed 20,000.

Gov. Hicks of Maryland has issued a proclamation advising a neutral position. The policy of Virginia is for the present to postpone hostilities.

It is said that the New York Seventh Regiment have declared that they will not come below the Potomac but will only protect the Capital; and that in consequence they are looked upon with strong suspicion by the Administration.

It is said the President has taken possession of the railroad between Washington and Annapolis, and also between Baltimore and York, Pa.

Lincoln has determined to increase the army 25,000, making his call for 100,000, and also to make the naval force 25,000.

All the public buildings in Washington are undermined; hotels are closed, and families leaving.

Georgetown heights are in possession of Federal troops, who are fortifying them.

The Legislature of Tennessee assembled in secret session on the 25th. The reporters are excluded, and the contents of the Governor's message are unknown.

Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, has called on the Legislature of that State to assemble on the 6th of May.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the payment of all debts to Northern creditors till the end of hostilities.

Kentucky.—Mr. Breckinridge addressed a large meeting at Louisville on Saturday. He proposed that Kentucky present herself at the extra session of Congress on the Fourth of July, and through her Senators and Representatives protest against the settlement of the present difficulties by the sword, Kentucky in the meantime to call a State Convention to aid her Congressmen in presenting that protest.

RICHMOND, April 29.—Senator Hunter, Wm. Rives, Judge Brockenbrough, Mr. Staples and Judge Campbell have been elected delegates to the Southern Congress at Montgomery.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

ALEXANDRIA, April 29.—More troops from Rhode Island and New York arrived in Washington to-day about one thousand, it is believed. Martial law has been proclaimed in Washington, but travel has not been interrupted.

Lincoln issued a proclamation, to-day, blockading the ports of North Carolina and Virginia.

A special express to the Gazette says that Long Bridge, over the Potomac is guarded on the North side by a large force of Federal troops, and on the South side by Virginia troops. It is reported that the Federal troops occupy Arlington Heights. It is also reported that U. S. steamers are to be off Alexandria, and all fish caught at the lower landings on the Potomac are to be sent to Washington, if provisions are cut off

Several arrests of persons were made to-day. Families are leaving Washington. Among the persons compelled to quit, is Daniel Ratcliffe, a prominent lawyer.

The employers at the Navy Yard were arrested while in the act of loading bombs with saw-dust and sand.

Gen. Scott is said to be very infirm.

STEAMERS SEIZED.—The steamer Parkersburg, of the Wilmington and New York line, was seized (chartered they call it there,) at New York and sent with a regiment of U. S. troops towards Washington. On the other hand we have heard that the North Carolina, the new steamer belonging to that line, has been siezed at Wilmington.

The Sch'r G. M. Smith, from New York for Wilmington, put into Hampton Roads on the 24th on a pretence of distress, and was seized by the U. S. vessels off Old Point. She had ten gun carriages and some small arms, shipped for Wilmington on the 2d ult.

A Southern man in Washington was roused up from his bed at 2 o'clock at night and shot, his only offence being the utterance of Southern sentiments. Several persons are confined in the Capitol as prisoners for the same reason—one of them is a South Carolinian.

It is said in Baltimore that 8,000 troops had left Annapolis for Washington city up to Thursday evening, 26th ult. and that 11,000 were at Annapolis. These with about 8,000 previously in Washington, make about 27,000 federal troops in that city before this time. By the end of this week there will probably be 50,000 there.

Ex-President Franklin Pierce has made a speech in favor of sustaining Lincoln's administration.

Message of President Davis.

We have not room for the whole of the Message this week;—the following is its substance:

The permanent Constitution has been ratified by all the Confederate States, and it now remains only to hold elections for permanent officers. The declaration of war by Lincoln induced him to call Congress. He denounces the treatment received by the late Commissioners to Washington. He pays a high tribute to the South Carolina troops at the attack on Sumter. Commissioners have been sent to England, France, Russia, and Belgium to ask the recognition of the new government. He alludes to the treaty alliance of Virginia and has reason to expect that of other States. The Post Master General will soon be ready to assume the direction of postal affairs. He says they desire peace but will resist force to the direst extremity.

We feel, continues the message, that our cause is just and holy, and we protest solemnly in the face of mankind, that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of our honor and independence. We seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, and no concessions from the free States. All we ask is to be let alone.

That none shall attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will and must resist to the direst extremity. The moment this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce mutually beneficial.

ARREST OF GEN. HARNEY.—The Virginia authorities, last night, at Harper's Ferry, learning that Gen. Harney was on board, had him arrested, and detained him there. Gen. Harney was ordered to Washington by Gen. Scott.—Balt. Pat. 26th.

WASHINGTON April 25.—The Departments at Washington wear the aspect of armed citadels—The lower stories of the different buildings are closed, the doors are barricaded and loop holes and port holes for fire arms made in the walls.—At the doors of the chief officials are stationed armed sentinels. The gates of the Capitol are barred.

RESIGNATION OF U. S. JUDGES.

ALEXANDRIA, April 26.—Judges Taney, Campbell and Wayne, resigned to day.

Four Georgetown Companies which had taken the military oath, disbanded to-day. Several of the members of the Massachusetts Regiment have refused to take the oath.

A dispatch received at New Orleans on the 20th ult., from Hon. C. G. Memminger ordered the close of the $15,000,000 loan of the Confederate States, the entire amount having been subscribed for.

ALLIANCE.—The Governor of Virginia has published a "Convention between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Confederate States of America," signed by Alex. H. Stephens, Commissioner of the latter, and Messrs Tyler, Preston, Moore, Holcombe, Bruce and Harvie, on the part of the Virginia Convention, providing that until Virginia shall become a member of the Confederacy, the Military force and operations of the State shall be under the control of President Davis; and when she becomes a member of the Confederacy, the property acquired from the United States shall be turned over to the Confederacy; and that the expenses incurred by Virginia shall be paid by the Confederacy.—*Fay. Obs.*

MAIL FAILURES.—We learn that some of the horses on the High Point Stage line, have been seized for non-payment of the price of keeping, and that others have been turned out of the stables for lack of food at the stands. The contractor proving utterly inefficient, the Postmaster here has hired a carrier for a week past, but his last trip extended only to Carthage.—Obs.

SCHOOL-COMMITTEEMEN FOR 1861.

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N. Thornburg, P. W. Rapert, Wm. Idol.
2.	J. H. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A Young
3.	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4.	C. W. Neal, Shepperd Preston, John Fulp.
5.	Smith Linville, David Linville, W. J. Pegram.
6.	Wm Gibbins, Pinckney Stafford, John Shields.
7.	John Hester, Caleb Idol, Henry Sapp.
8.	John Watson, Uriah Dean, J. W. Shelton.
9.	C. B. Ogburn, S. F. Dean, J. R. Jones.
10.	J. E Clayton, T. Carter, Thos. Campbell.
11.	C. E. Reid, A. Martin, Amos Stewart.
12.	A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benj. Spach.
13.	Henry Reed, Henry Clinard, Yerby Barneycastle.
14.	John L. Stewart, J. W. Hester, Wm. U. Lomax.
15.	Wm. Turner, A. H. Cristman, John Pickard.
16.	A. M. Kinnamon, A. Nicholson, Henry Albertson.
17.	Calvin Crews, John Beason, David Robertson.
18.	R. Walker, Willis Marshall, Wm. Hampton.
19.	J. E. Matthews, T. M. Marshall, Mich'l Reed, sen.
20.	John M. Stafford, W. L. Swaim, Samuel Laugenour.
21.	W. W. Thornton, Jesse Mock, A. T. Spach.
22.	C. D. Sides, Edwin Hanes, Daniel Reich.
23.	G. W. Burk, Andrew Burk, Wm. Ebert.
24.	R. Gray, H. A. Holder, A. J. Stafford.
25.	Peter Fetter, Sandy Bevel, G. H. Renigar.
26.	Charles Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
27.	Tandy Marshall, Wm. McMillan, M. J. Crews.
28.	J. Guthrie, Jos. Merrell, Em'l Perrell.
29.	John Boyer, Sol. Vogler, Costen Harper.
30.	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31.	Thos. Spach, Nath'l Ketner, Enoch W. Griffith.
32.	C. H. Hauser, J. Q. A. Beasley, D. B. Butner.
33.	Wm. Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Samuel Styers.
34.	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F. Clayton.
35.	Alex. Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos. Craft.
36.	Nat. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, John L. Conrad.
37.	Josiah Leinbach, E. P. Pfaff, Wm. Leinbach.
38.	B. C. Johnson, R. A. Hauser, B. Hendrix.
39.	A. P. Styres, J. L. Shore, A. E. Shore.
40.	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm. Griffith.
41.	Wm. B. Stipe, J. H. Stoltz, L. C. Laugenour.
42.	Wm Goslin, Philip Mock, H. R. Lehman.
43.	Elijah Doub, Thos. Poindexter, Thomas Long.
44.	Benton Brinkly, W. Spainhour, Israel Sides.
45.	Wash. Payne, Sam'l Kinnamon, Henry Long.
46.	E. L. Stroup, Wm. Spainhour, W. B. Doub.
47.	R. Leinbach, H. Beckle, James Crom.
48.	Charles Brietz, T. F. Crist, Lewis Belo.
49.	J. L. Crous, J. H. Moser, N. F. Sullivan.
50.	Wm. Bolyjack, B. A. Carmichael, G. A. Banner.
51.	Jno. Grubb, Dems. Baily, Christ. Shouse.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., April 20, 1861.

The following constitutes a complete outfit necessary for a Company of Volunteers, in order to be able to take the field for a campaign:

FOR THE COMPANY.

Tents, Cooking Utensils, Mess Furniture, viz: Water Buckets, Knives and Forks, Tin plates, Cups and Pans, Strong Bags for Rations, Axes and Spades, (ten each,) six Hatchets.

FOR EACH MAN.

Two pair Pants, (very loose,) two Sack Coats, two Flannel Shirts, and as few Drawers, Socks and under Shirts as possible. One Felt Hat, if not supplied with Caps, two Pair of Shoes. No Boots except for Mounted Service, one Blanket, one Knapsack, one Haversack, one Canteen to be covered with cloth or leather, one Gutta Percha or Rubber Overcoat, if it can be procured.

Where the generous patriotism of the community offers to supply the wants of Companies, it is recommended that above articles be procured as far as practicable.

The State will endeavor to supply the deficiences when the Legislature shall have made the necessary appropriation.

J. F. HOKE,
Adjutant-General.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—We learn that a man by the name of Charles H. Sleuman was yesterday arrested and lodged in jail at Fayetteville, upon unquestionable evidence of having robbed the mail. He confessed to numerous robberies to an amount of which he professes to have no idea. After examination before G. Deming, Esq., he was committed to jail. He is a native of Conn.

Fay. Obs.

N. C. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

At a called meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., held at the office of the Company, in Raleigh, April 20, 1861, it was

Resolved 1, That all insurers in this office may enter into active military service against the late United States, on giving notes annually for two per cent extra on the amount insured; said notes to be deducted from the amount insured in case of death; *Provided*, however, that the insurer may discharge said note at any time by paying one-half its amount.

Resolved, 2, That all slaves insured in this office may be employed in the military service against the late United States—the owner paying *one per cent* extra on the amount insured.

Resolved.—3. That the regular salary will be paid to any officer of this Company entering the military service against the late United States.—Other members of the Board will perform the duties of said officer, without charge.

STOCKS.—Wall Street must have a nice time of it just now. U. S. 6 per cents sold at 86 on Monday, North Carolina 45, Virginia 36, Tennessee 41, Missouri 40. Va. bonds afterwards rose to 46, and then gradually fell again to 40. These were all purchased at about par. The loss on present sales is awful.—*Fay. Obs.*

REMOVAL OF ARMS.—We understand that about 17,000 of the muskets surrendered with the late U. S. Arsenal, and the complete Field Battery, have been removed to Raleigh, by order of the Governor.—*Fay. Obs.*

MARRIED,

On the 7th of April, at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder E. H. Eanes, Mr. JOHN L. BAKER, of North Carolina, to Miss NANCY A. GALOWAY, of Virginia.

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices, Wholesale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.
High Point, N. C., May 3, 1861.

AID TO OUR BRAVE VOLUNTEERS!

MAGISTRATES OF FORSYTH!

THE undersigned magistrates of Forsyth County, hereby invite and request their brother Magistrates of the County, *all* to meet at the Court-House on Monday the 6th day of May to make arrangements for a County appropriation to aid and assist the families of such patriotic citizens as shall volunteer their services, in answer to the call of the Governor of the State.

Charles Brietz,	Lewis Belo,
Edward Belo,	Philip Barrow,
Francis Fries,	J. A. Waugh,
P. A. Wilson	L. J. Hine,
Jno. M. Stafford,	E. A. Vogler.

ATTENTION!

HEAD QUARTERS,
66th REG'T, N. C. MILITIA.

The Commissioned and non commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 66th Regiment of N. C. Militia, are hereby commanded to appear at WINSTON on MONDAY, the 6th day of MAY next, by 10 o'clock, A. M., fully equipped, ready for Drill.

The Captains and commanding Officers of each of the Companies belonging to said Regiment, are hereby commanded to attend, with the Companies under their respective commands, at Winston, on Tuesday the 7th day of May next, fully armed and equipped, ready to join the Regiment at HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK, for the purpose of review and inspection by Brig. Gen. A. J. STAFFORD and for Batallion Drill.

April 20th 1861.

The commanding Officers of each of the Companies composing the 66th Reg't N. C. Militia, are hereby commanded to *enroll* and *notify* all *free white males* within the bounds of their respective Districts between the ages of 18 and 45 years of age, (Ministers of the Gospel excepted,) before the 6th day of May next. As, under the late Act of *Assembly*, no free white males between those ages, except Ministers of the Gospel, are exempt from the performance of Military duty.

And it is enjoined upon the commanding Officer of each Company to see that *every man* in his Company is fully armed and equipped, as the law directs.

April, 20th, 1861.

N. B.—Adj't General Hoke having issued orders for the enrollment of thirty thousand volunteers, those who desire to enlist themselves in the service of the State will be afforded an opportunity to do so.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed!
1000 CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY!

One Million Dollars

WORTH OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY

AND

Silver-Plated Ware,

To be disposed of on

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

ORIGINAL PLAN!

2,500 AGENTS WANTED!!!

All persons desirous of securing an Agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a 3 cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM

CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings direct all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 *Chesnut Street,*
Philadelphia.

april 5–50–3m.]

FRESH CHESAPEAKE

OYSTERS,

IN CANS. For Sale at the DRUG STORE.
April 4th, 1861

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Spaulding's Cephalic Pills,

WILL cure headache in three minutes. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 22, 1860.

Reynold's Fine Cut,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

I. O. O. F.

A SPECIAL meeting of Salem Lodge, No 38, I. O. O. F, is hereby called on Friday evening May 3d, at 7 o'clock. Members are urgently requested to attend.

A. T. ZEVELY, N. G.

May 3, 1861.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Warranted Fresh & Genuine,
Enquire at this Office.

WINDING UP.

THE undersigned having determined to wind up their business, are offering their stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Notions, &c., &c.

for sale at prices merely to cover prime cost and expenses. Call and judge for yourselves.

☞ All persons indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to make payment immediately,—or if they wish any further indulgence, they must give their notes with good security. In the present uncertain condition of public affairs it is unreasonable to suppose that we will open new accounts, or leave old ones unsettled.

H. M. LASH & CO.

Feb. 15th, 1861. 43-tf

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

PORT FOLIOS

In Great variety at the Bookstore.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

march 29, 1861. 49-1y

POETRY.

HOPE ON, BRAVE HEART.

Hope on, brave heart, oppressed by sorrow,
Though gloomy be thy path to-day;
The clouds may disappear to-morrow,
And thou more clear may see thy way,
A goal to brighter hours discerning—
'Tis a long lane that has no turning!

Hope on, fond parent, youth is erring,
And thy beloved ones gone astray,
Awhile the path of vice preferring,
May yet return some happy day,
Repentant, for thy blessings yearning—
'Tis a long lane that has no turning!

Hope on, poor wife, alone and weary,
Listening for that well known tread,
Throughout the night, so long and dreary,
Every moment fraught with dread,
While sinks thy taper, dimly burning—
'Tis a long lane that has no turning!

Hope on, ye workers, sisters, brothers,
Laboring for your daily bread;
Whate'er your calling, serving others
With horny hands, or aching head,
Keep ye the lamp of hope a-burning—
'Tis a long lane that has no turning!

MEMORY'S BELLS.

When sunset dashes all the sky
With purple glories, heavenly fair,
And from each spire and minaret
There floats the sunset call to prayer—

We bend our heads with reverent hearts,
While on the evening air there swells,
With music we alone can hear,
The softened chimes of memory's bells.

Over the mystic bridge, which spans
The gulf between the Now and Then,
Our footsteps hurry till we stand
In childhood's concentrated glen.

And then we breathe the sacred air,
Which floats from unseen censors, swung
By watchful phantoms, who keep guard
Where memory's pearly gates are hung.

And then with hurrying thoughts we glide
Through the dim years which fill the scroll,
Betouching every faded line,
And shedding love light oe'r the whole.

Oh! must we, when we cease to tread
The path by human footsteps trod,
Forget the way which leads us up
To the pure dwelling of our God?

Or shall we hear, in the loud chants
Of morning star that ever swells
Through the Eternal City's streets,
The softened chime of memory's bells?

HUMOROUS.

Aunt Dinah, a negro woman, soon after having experienced religion, stole a goose, to make merry with her consort, from a neighboring plantation. Of course she was whipped for the good of others as well as herself. Soon after these circumstances, a communion was to take place in the neighborhood, and Dinah preparde to go. Her mistress remonstrated with her, and mentioned the goose affair, sufficient reason for her not to offer herself on such a holy occasion; to which she replied:—"Lor, missus I ain't gwine to turn my back to my bressed massa for *an old goose!*"

A Scotchman looking for a person by the name of Dunn, who owed him a small account, asked a wag near Sweeney's eating house where No. 66, Chatham St. was, as he wished to find Mr. Dunn. The wag told him to go into Sweeney's, and the first person at the first table was the gentleman he was inquiring for.—The Scotchman went in about as slow as jackass towards a peck of chaff, and this "first gentleman" happened to be an Irishman.

"Are you Dunn?" said the Scotchman.

"Done!" said Pat; "by my sowl, I'm only 'jist commenced!"

"Well Bet" said a would be belle, to a black girl, "they say beauty soon fades; do you see any of my bloom fading? Now tell plainly without any compliments."

"O no, Missa; but me tink—"

"Think what Bet? You're bashful."

"O no, me not bashful; but den—but den me kinder tinks as how Missa don't retain her color quite as well as de colored lady."

"In the first place," said Patrick, "I hit him wallopon the side of his head, which missed him; thin I giv' him another with 'tother hand in the same spot precisely; and, lastly, I let my fut follow me fists, and while I was doin' it, the ugly baste butted me clane across the street into the canal. Och, but for that blow, how I would have whaled the ugly wilain.

"Oh! doctor, run to our house quick as ever you kin! Dick's got the measles from cend to cend, and Tom turned a summerset over the fodder stack and smashed his nose all to flinders. Sam's got the picken chox, and mam's got the biggest kind o' a fit, and dad's drunk the worst sort, and—and the way I'm tired is a sight!"

Confab between a man who wanted his paper stopped and our 'devil.'

Man—"See here boy, you may tell your boss to stop sending his d——d paper to me at Grand Gulf."

Devil—"Where must he send it?"

Man—"Send it to h—l."

Devil—"All right; you'll be certain to get it there."

"Bob, Harry Smith has one of the greatest curiosities you ever saw!" "Don't say so, Bill,—what is it?" "A tree that never sprouts, and which becomes smaller the older it grows." "Well that is a curiosity—where did he get it?" "From California." "What is the name of it?" "Axletree! It once belonged to a California omnibus." Scene closed by Bill leaving the room, followed by an inkstand.

"So you are going to teach a school," said a young lady to her old maiden aunt. "Well, for my part, sooner than do that, I would marry a widower with nine children."

"I should prefer it myself," was the quiet reply; "but—where is the widower?"

[Magistrate, pomposly, to little boy witness]

'My boy, can you repeat the Lords' prayer?'

"Yes, sir," was the instant reply; 'can you?'

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following cards of Elias Howe Jr., and the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stitch, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machines making inferior stitches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the Grover & Baker stitch, unless the same are purchased from the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., or their Agents, or Licensee, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company and their licenses, alone are legally authorized under their own patent, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly, wherever found. ELIAS HOWE, JR.

New York.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

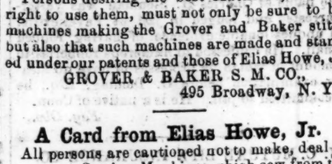
D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway, N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnaati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of

Mill-Work and Machinery,

on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinks of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.

Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1861

H P Ackerman,	L Linsey,
Jo Bodenhamer,	T J Lee,
Miss Mollie Barber,	M A Myers,
A Beverly, 2	J J Martin,
W D Bagnall,	G G Moseley,
John H Creakman,	Lues Mize,
Miss Maria C Crater,	M Q Olney,
" Cathatine Crouch,	J C Patton,
" Maranda C Cook,	Thomas L Peddycord,
" Eliza Dixon,	Richard Parcoe,
Joseph N Davis,	John Pettus,
Mrs Martha Evans,	William Rose,
W F Faig,	J E Rominger,
John W Gentry,	J J Raper,
A Geesley,	Miss J L A Stroud,
Miss W A Garner,	Alford Stephens,
W Holister,	Martin Smith,
F L Hanes,	Smith & Prather, 2
Warren Hooks,	Miss M A Smith,
George Hooper,	Isaac Teague, or
Thomas Hamilton,	Alston Teague,
Miss Mary L Inge,	J B Underwood,
Josiah L Jones,	D Warren,
J Jacoby,	Anderson White.
Mr. Langore,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

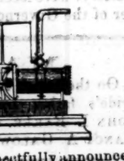
O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1861.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE



GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50 tf

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,

AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable for presents at the BOOKSTORE.

SMALL POX!

VACCINATIONS done at short notice by Dr. J. F. SHAKENFR. Feb. 1-3w

Salem Printing Office.

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE.

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr'n Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

A FEW BOOKS still on hand and for sale at this office, cheap:

Methodist Hymns, Comstock's Botany, Comstock's Chem stry, Life of Cromwell, Napoleon and his Marshalls, North Carolina Form Books, &c.

North Carolina, } *IN EQUITY.*
STOKES COUNTY.

John F. New and others,
vs. Daniel New and others

Petition for sale of Land and Negroes, for petitions filed, Fall Term, 1860.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel New, John William New, Columbus Cloud, Mary Ann Gilliland, George L. Cloud, Rachel Ridge, Jerome Cloud, Susan Cloud William Cloud, John William Burge, Nancy Burge, Richard Burge, Calvin Burge, Mary Burge, George D. Burge, Martha H. Burge, Woody C. Burge and Matilda C. Burge reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next and answer the petitioner, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Stokes, at Office in Danbury, this 17th day of January, 1861.

Jan. 25.-6w-$5] J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express, which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan, 4, 1861. 37-tf

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

For Picture Frames. Frames made to order.—These frames, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others. For sale at the Bookstore.

Pure Brandy and Wine,

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the

DRUG STORE.

Scuppernong & Flower's WINE.

A Pure article, made by Stanley Smith & Co. Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith, and A. J. Botner.]

We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at

BONER & CRIST'S.

May 11, 1860. 4-tf

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.

(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y

PICTURES

ALL sizes—all colors—all prices—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOK STORE

NOTICE.

WISHING to close our books at the end of each year, we would request all those indebted to us to settle their accounts by note or otherwise. PFOHL BROTHERS.

Salem, December 21, 1860. 36-2m.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received at the DRUG STORE

YOU WANT IT.

YOUR WIFE WANTS IT.

YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT.

IT WILL CERTAINLY PAY.

AND YOU WOULD HAVE IT.

IF

you only knew how USEUL, how INSTRUCTIVE, and how ENTERTAINING it is.

We refer to that *"first best"* that *largest* most *instructive*, most *beautiful*, and yet *cheapest* journal in the world for the **Household**, for the **Farm**, and for the **Garden**, viz: the

American Agriculturist.

YOU WANT IT, because it contains so very many new and useful directions, hints and suggestions about all kinds of out door work, in the GARDEN, in the FIELD, in the ORCHARD, on the *little plot of ground*, about Domestic Animals, etc., etc. The *Agriculturist* is not a stale rehash of theoretical stuff, such as goes the rounds from one paper to another, but it is filled with useful and new practical information, every word of which is *reliable*, because prepared by honest, practical WORKING MEN, who know what they write about.

Each volume contains *many hundreds of useful hints*, and it is certain that many of these hints will each be worth to you more than a dollar.—As an example, a subscriber writes: "....I obtained 5 bushels more per acre on a ten acre field of wheat, (or in all 50 bushels) simply from a hint about preparing the seed given in my *Agriculturist*."....*Another* says he obtained an extra yield of 11 bushels of corn per acre on a fifteen acre field, and with no extra cost of culture, by applying one hint from the *Agriculturist*. *Another*, (a villager,) says he got $43½ worth extra of good garden vegetables, which he attributes wholly to the timely hints in the *Agriculturist*, which told him *what* to do, *how* to do it, and *when* to do it. Thousands of others have derived similar advantages.—You are invited to *try* the paper a year, at a cost of only $1. If you desire you can have *free* of charge, four or five parcels of **choice seeds**, which the Publisher will distribute among his subscribers the present winter.

YOUR WIFE wants the *Agriculturist*, because it has a large amount of valuable and really useful information about all kinds of HOUSEHOLD WORK, from Garret to Celler. Give her the benefit of this paper for one year. You will find your home made better and money saved.

YOUR CHILDREN want the *Agriculturist*, for it contains a very interesting, useful, and entertaining department for YOUTH and CHILDREN, which will be of great value to their minds and hearts.

The above are truthful statements, that will be cheerfully attested by nearly a hundred thousand of the present readers of the *Agriculturist*. You are invited to try a single volume of the *Agriculturist*, which will cost only $1, and abundantly *pay*. Try it for 1861 (Vol. 20.)

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 41 Park Row, N.Y.

THE AD-VALOREM BANNER

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

A short time since I issued a prospectus for a Weekly newspaper, to be called the AD-VALOREM BANNER, to be published in the city of Raleigh, N. C. The encouragement I have received, exceeding my most sanguine hopes, induces me to issue this prospectus, the object of which is to inform the public that I will on the first day of January, 1861, commence the publication of the BANNER, not only WEEKLY, but DAILY.

So far as the Banner takes sides with political parties, it will be Democratic; but with regard to Internal Improvements, a change in our system of Taxation, and the preservation of a Constitutional Union, it will know no party, but will be a zealous advocate of all these, repudiating secret caucuses, (where the spirit of the Constitution is often violated,) packed and partial Conventions, and the scheming of would-be political demagogues and tricksters. I shall be just and fear not.

TERMS OF THE DAILY BANNER:

One copy 1 year, in advance, - -	$ 5 00
Five copies 1 year, in advance, - -	20 00

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY BANNER:

One copy 1 year, in advance, - -	$ 2 00
Six copies 1 " " - -	10 00
Ten copies 1 " " - -	15 00

Address, FRANK. I. WILSON.
Raleigh, N. C.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)
The Edinburg Review, (Whig.)
The North British Review, (Free Church)
The Westminster Review, (Liberal,)
Blackwood's Magazine, (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britian—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensible to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, and can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these reprints inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of the subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS

For any one of the four Reviews, per ann	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more copies of the above works. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9 00; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30 00; and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal cities and towns these works will be delivered free of postage.—When sent by mail, to any part of the United States, will be but 24 cents a year for Blackwood, and but 14 cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

Address, L. SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold Street, N. Y.

Glass Glass, Glass,

I would respectfully draw the attention of all persons, who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all Sizes**, kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-tf.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

50,000 Copies already Sold.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS,

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up partnership papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Laws for the collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the insolvent laws of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord & Tenant.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the wife's right in property, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanic's Leins in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this Country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law Concerning Pensions and how to obtain one, and the Pre Emption laws to Public Lands.

It Tells You The Law for Patents, and mode of proceedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.

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Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

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